CHOSEN

REPORT

ON

THE FOREIGN TRADE

FOR THE YEAR

1911

THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF CHOSEN

JULY, 1912

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ERRATA

PAGE	COLUMN	LINE	FOR	TO READ
5	.....	6	.....	To strike out "And Cleared"
10	1	4	Cement	To put "Straw bag &c"
do.	do.	5	Matches	Cement
do.	do.	6	Parcel post	Matches
do.	do.	.....	.....	To replace "Parcel post" in the line above "Other articles".
43	5	.....	....	To put marks "+", "+", "+", "+", "+" before figures "30, 66, 33, 197, 27 & 46" respectively and strike out "yen".

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REMARKS.

The English equivalents of the Japanese Weights, Measures and Money used in this book are as follows:—

JAPANESE	BRITISH
Ri	2.440 Miles
Ri (Marine)	1.150 Miles
Cho=10 *Tan*...	2.450 Acres
Tsubo	3.953 Sq. Yards
Koku=10 *To*=100 *Sho* (Liquid)...	39.703 Gallons
,, ,, ,, (Dry)	4.963 Bushels
Kwan=1,000 *Monme*	8.267 lbs. (Avoir.) 10.047 lbs. (Troy)
Kin...	1.323 lbs. (Avoir.) 1.608 lbs. (Troy)
Monme	2.116 Drams (Avoir.) 2.411 Dwts. (Troy)

Report on the Foreign Trade of Chosen For the Year 1911.

SECTION I.

AMOUNT OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The amount of export trade done during the year 1911 reached Yen 18,856,955 in value and that of imports Yen 54,087,682, making a total of Yen 72,944,637. Compared with the previous year, there was a decline of over Yen 1,056,800 (5%) in export but an increase of over Yen 14,304,900 (36%) in import, showing a net growth of over Yen 13,248,000 (22%).

As to the movement of gold and silver coin and bullion, their outflow amounted to Yen 12,857,023 and their influx to Yen 4,737,245, showing increases of over Yen 3,657,300 and Yen 2,863,000 respectively as compared with the returns for 1910.

In 1911, therefore, the result of export and import of goods, specie and bullion was an excess in import of over Yen 27,112,900, representing a debt to that amount on the part of Chosen in her tradal relations. These figures also show an expansion of Yen 14,567,554 as compared with the excess of import for 1910, which amounted to Yen 12,545,395. The following table shows particulars:

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Description	1911	1910	1909	Inc. or dec. against 1910	Inc. or dec. against 1909
Merchandise:					
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Export	18,856,955	19,913,843	16,248,888	− 1,056,888 (0.5%)	+ 3,664,955 (23%)
Import	54,087,682	39,782,756	36,648,770	+ 14,304,926 (36%)	+ 3,133,986 (9%)
Total... ...	72,944,637	59,696,599	52,897,658	+ 13,248,038 (22%)	+ 6,798,941 (13%)

Description	1911	1910	1909	Inc. or dec. against 1910	Inc. or dec. against 1909
Gold & Silver :					
Efflux	Yen 12,857,023	Yen 9,199,638	Yen 6,959,349	+ Yen 3,657,385	+ Yen 2,240,289
Influx	4,739,245	1,876,120	921,125	+ 2,863,125	+ 954,995
Total	17,596,268	11,075,758	7,880,474	+ 6,520,510	+ 3,195,284
Gross Total	90,540,905	70,772,357	60,778,132	+ 19,768,548 (28%)	+ 9,994,225 (16%)
Excess of Import ...	27,112,949	12,545,395	14,361,658	.....	.....

A review of the export trade during 1911 shows that there was a remarkable advance on account of the launching of various industrial and economical undertakings by the Government as well as of the expansion of private enterprises, but compared with the previous year a little decrease was brought about, as the above table shows. This was due to the decline of the export of rice and soja beans in spite of rich crops having been obtained. The chief causes of this decreased export of rice and soja beans were :—

(1). The time for harvesting the crops was a little later than usual, resulting naturally in a delay of the shipment of the products to market ;

(2). Though unusually high quotation ruled the market in the price of rice between August and the middle of October, it began to fall gradually from the end of October when the shipment of the grain usually commences. In consequence local stockholders hesitated to dispose of their stocks. Moreover, the increase of facilities of local farmers for obtaining money on security and their adoption of sale by consignment removed the necessity of selling their stock in haste ;

(3). As the market price of rice usually rises in spring some advantage was anticipated in holding the stock until spring of next year even if some amount of interest to be paid has to be taken into consideration ;

(4). The fact that the land tax was collected direct from land owners instead of from tenants as formerly saved the latter from the necessity of

obtaining cash by hasty disposition of their stocks.

Under these circumstances, though there was some decrease in export the trade during 1911 was in reality very prosperous and all the facts above referred to are considered to be nothing but reflections of the economical development in every respect.

As to import trade, there was a material increase in every description of articles except candles, tobacco, straw rope, matting and a few other articles, which showed some decrease. The remarkable increase of the import trade was chiefly due to the increase of import in cotton thread, shirtings and other cotton tissues, kerosene oil, wheat flour, sugar and salt, all for meeting Korean demand, as well as in iron, rails, machines, coal and timber, all required for industrial development. The increase of imports for meeting Korean demand was caused by a marked growth of their purchasing power on account of the rich harvest of agricultural products they obtained in the year in succession to that obtained in 1910 as well as of wide distribution of wages among them for work in repairing or building of railways and highways, and by the advancement of their livelihood as a whole. The import trade was also very favourably influenced by several Government undertakings as well as by many private enterprises steadily improved in the recent years which naturally caused a large importation of materials for the work. Among other things, the great importation of materials for construction of the Ho-nam and Seoul-Wonsan railways accounted for the large expansion of the trade during 1911.

TRADE VALUE ACCORDING TO PORTS.

As shown in the following table, the Chemulpo Customs led with a total of over Yen 20,430,000 followed by Fusan with over Yen 18,320,000 and Seoul with over Yen 8,690,000. After these Chinnampo, Wonsan, Kunsan, Pyengyang and Mokpo came in the order written. Compared with the previous year, remarkable increases were made in all these ports with the exception of the Kunsan Customs which record a decrease of a little over Yen 30,000.

Port	Export		Import		Total		Inc. or Dec.
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Chemulpo	3,907,913	4,055,204	16,525,966	12,666,523	20,433,879	16,721,727	+ 3,712,152
Fusan	5,864,745	6,049,834	12,457,801	9,836,178	18,322,546	15,886,012	+ 2,436,534
Wonsan	967,329	1,019,301	3,534,219	2,503,092	4,501,548	3,522,393	+ 979,155
Chinnampo	2,830,038	2,565,937	2,257,205	1,994,174	5,087,243	4,560,111	+ 527,132
Seoul	181,769	200,754	8,515,085	6,338,215	8,696,854	6,538,969	+ 2,157,885
Kunsan	1,453,376	2,210,156	1,909,514	1,186,489	3,362,890	3,396,645	— 33,755
Mokpo	1,151,958	1,334,615	1,460,390	963,877	2,612,348	2,298,492	+ 313,856
Taiku	.....	.....	1,050,251	.....	1,050,251	.....	+ 1,050,251
Masampo & Haingan Bay	121,806	158,834	1,002,922	566,869	1,124,728	725,703	+ 399,025
Chongchin	24,905	38,128	988,671	600,086	1,013,576	638,214	+ 375,362
Songchin	677,750	548,336	694,222	448,857	1,371,972	997,193	+ 374,779
Shinwiju & Yongampo ...	1,293,749	1,120,696	1,215,308	698,949	2,509,057	1,819,645	+ 689,412
Pyengyang	381,617	612,048	2,476,128	1,979,447	2,857,745	2,591,495	+ 266,250
Total	18,856,955	19,913,843	54,087,682	39,782,756	72,944,637	59,696,599	+ 13,248,038

Note :—In regard to Taiku, the imports for 1910 were included in those of Fusan.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

The advancement of the trade shown in the above table naturally caused an activity in the movement of merchant vessels, resulting in the increase of 1,627 in number and of 290,000 in tonnage as given in the following table.

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Vessels and Flag.	1911		1910		Inc. or Dec.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steamers:						
Japanese	4,184	3,369,418	4,132	3,143,321	+ 52	+ 226,097
British	28	85,608	15	37,932	+ 13	+ 47,676
Chinese	3	1,704	3	2,903	.....	— 1,199
German	3	7,647	10	14,693	— 7	— 7,046
Others	1	557	9	12,501	— 8	— 11,944
Sailing Vessels:						
Japanese	1,793	66,559	1,051	43,908	+ 742	+ 22,651
Chinese	.....	.....	6	60	— 6	— 60
Junks:						
Japanese	1,990	22,845	1,517	18,412	+ 473	+ 4,433
Chinese	1,950	35,679	1,582	22,742	+ 368	+ 12,937
Total	9,952	3,590,017	8,325	3,296,472	+1,627	+ 293,545

CUSTOMS DUTIES AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

The total collection during the year of customs duties and other receipts amounted to over Yen 4,210,000 and showed an increase of Yen 770,000 or 23 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. This was, without doubt, a natural result of the improved trade for the year, but at the same time the readjustment of levying duties on goods which were formerly passed in duty free must be taken as one of the causes.

Description	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
	Yen	Yen	Yen
Export Duties	795,833	863,341	— 67,508
Import Duties...	3,242,446	2,431,225	+ 811,221
Tonnage Dues	94,286	77,880	+ 16,406
Other Receipts...	85,838	69,794	+ 16,044
Total	4,218,403	3,442,240	+ 776,163

SECTION II.

AMOUNT OF TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

Reviewing the amount of trade during the year according to countries it is noticed that Japan proper, on account of her close relation to Chosen, comes first with 70 per cent. of the total export trade, and China comes next with 16 per cent. while Asiatic Russia (Vladivostock) takes a third rank with 8 per cent. In the import trade, Japan proper also takes the largest share with 63 per cent. and Great Britain comes next with 15 per cent. while China has 10 per cent. and the United States 8 per cent. of the total trade. The following table shows the share of each country compared with the preceding year's returns :—

Country	Export		Import		Total		
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Japan proper ...	13,340,551	15,378,643	34,058,434	25,348,085	47,398,985	40,726,728 +	6,672,257
China	3,009,012	3,025,836	5,442,443	3,845,274	8,451,455	6,871,110 +	1,580,345
Hongkong	14,201	10,852	38,360	19,595	52,561	30,447 +	22,114
British India ...	.....	1	82,239	23,688	82,239	23,689 +	58,550
British Straits Settlements ...	.....	40	50,247	30,888	50,247	30,928 +	19,319
Dutch Indies ...	.....	.....	360,347	195,581	360,347	195,581 +	164,766
Asiatic-Russia ...	1,510,940	1,155,357	49,368	17,970	1,560,308	1,173,327 +	386,981

Country	Export		Import		Total		
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Great Britain ...	1,217	24,719	7,923,505	6,226,524	7,924,722	6,251,243	+ 1,673,479
France	4,825	156	91,204	96,039	96,029	96,195	— 166
Germany	20,444	12,972	1,311,394	488,281	1,331,838	501,253	+ 830,585
Belgium...	30	.....	150,910	120,976	150,940	120,976	+ 29,964
Switzerland	172	.....	59,356	38,043	59,528	38,043	+ 21,485
United States ...	953,344	304,867	4,260,903	3,204,668	5,214,247	3,509,535	+ 1,704,712
British America ...	130	.....	64,263	8,667	64,393	8,667	+ 55,726
Other Countries ...	2,089	400	144,709	118,477	146,798	118,877	+ 27,921
Total...	18,856,955	19,913,843	54,087,682	39,782,756	72,944,637	59,696,599	+ 13,248,038

The table below shows the value of merchandise imported to and exported from Chosen from and to Japan proper as well as other principal foreign countries for the years 1910 and 1911.

A. EXPORT.

TO JAPAN PROPER.

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Rice	Picul	700,651	1,220,324	— 519,673	2,826,110	4,153,589	— 1,327,479
Beans, peas & pulse...	Do.	1,542,637	1,886,946	— 344,309	4,501,137	5,593,392	— 1,092,255
Seeds of *Perilla ocimoides*	Catty	2,429,097	4,103,506	— 1,674,409	137,114	219,190	— 82,076
Fish fresh, dried & salted	Do.	3,854,224	4,510,635	— 656,411	236,616	271,271	— 34,655
Other marine products		.....	.....	.....	612,156	284,830	+ 327,326
Other beverages and comestibles		.....	.....	.....	125,003	164,828	— 39,825
Cotton, in seeds ...	Picul	13,933	25,541	— 11,608	252,106	304,831	— 52,725
Gold ore	Catty	387,311	950,677	— 563,366	68,081	181,459	— 113,378
Iron ore	Picul	1,640,578	1,761,186	— 120,608	278,692	339,807	— 61,115

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Graphite	Picul	130,978	111,404	+ 19,574	132,070	111,905	+ 20,165
Coal	Ton	84,294	69,615	+ 14,679	360,468	348,083	+ 12,385
Hides or skins of bull, ox & cow	Catty	3,197,513	3,340,717	— 143,204	811,575	825,249	— 13,674
Bulls, oxen & cows... (live)	Pieces	2,189	1,319	+ 870	32,483	20,484	+ 11,999
Fusel	Catty	1,107,826	1,073,002	+ 34,824	80,765	82,006	— 1,241
Manures		.....	.....	.....	504,735	406,617	+ 98,118
Parcel post		.....	.....	.....	201,812	69,756	+ 132,056
Other articles		.....	.....	.....	2,179,628	2,001,346	+ 178,282
Total...		.....	.....	.....	13,340,551	15,378,643	— 2,038,092

TO CHINA

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Rice	Picul	323,933	367,662	— 43,729	1,612,799	1,528,079	+ 84,720
Beans, peas & pulse...	Do.	50,365	46,473	+ 3,892	128,790	132,690	— 3,900
Grains		.....	.....	.....	151,275	156,732	— 5,457
Marine products ...		.....	.....	.....	108,354	114,550	— 6,196
Other beverages and comestibles		.....	.....	.....	32,514	33,946	— 1,432
Ginseng	Catty	1,093	21,170	— 20,077	67,492	178,346	— 110,854
Hides or skins, bull, ox, cow	Do.	1,010,473	769,281	+ 241,192	252,644	179,011	+ 73,633
Cigarettes	Mille	22,300	3,590	+ 18,710	23,835	3,356	+ 20,479
Paper...	Catty	273,607	295,690	— 22,083	105,528	93,410	+ 12,118
Bulls, oxen & cows... (live)	Pieces	983	1,882	— 899	33,182	61,620	— 28,438
Timber, lumber, boards & planks ...		.....	.....	.....	142,857	148,882	— 6,025
Other articles		.....	.....	.....	349,742	395,214	— 45,472
Total...		.....	.....	.....	3,009,012	3,025,836	— 16,824

TO ASIATIC RUSSIA

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Rice	Picul	250,105	260,564	+ 10,459	844,863	595,843	+ 249,020
Bulls, oxen & cows... (live)	Do.	16,525	15,178	+ 1,347	637,916	551,977	+ 85,939
Other articles		.....	.....	.....	28,161	7,537	+ 20,624
Total...		.....	.....	.....	1,510,940	1,155,357	+ 355,583

B. IMPORT.

FROM JAPAN PROPER

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Fruits & nuts		.....	.....	.....	322,822	241,022	+ 81,800
Sugar...	Catty	14,986,054	10,728,400	+ 4,257,654	1,129,431	815,969	+ 313,462
Sake	*Sho*	2,987,128	2,799,286	+ 187,842	797,954	735,607	+ 62,347
Beer, porter & stout..	Litle	1,476,414	1,323,118	+ 153,296	318,474	281,896	+ 36,578
Cotton, wadding. ...	Picul	14,616	11,072	+ 3,544	397,669	289,781	+ 107,888
Cotton, yarns	Catty	5,898,377	5,014,149	+ 884,228	2,115,666	1,797,604	+ 318,062
Shirtings & sheeting, grey	S. yard	35,113,728	23,649,232	+ 11,464,496	4,090,927	2,752,455	+ 1,338,472
Ditto, white	Do.	2,423,272	1,444,608	+ 978,664	284,176	165,464	+ 118,712
T.-cloth	Do.	4,246,797	2,402,669	+ 1,844,128	526,086	303,499	+ 222,587
Cotton tissue, Japanese	Pieces	3,451,267	2,851,029	+ 600,238	2,096,451	1,696,377	+ 400,074
Other cotton tissue, pure		.....	.....	.....	308,524	211,312	+ 97,212
Clothing & accessories		.....	.....	.....	1,364,533	1,113,993	+ 250,540
Paper...		.....	.....	.....	871,142	629,807	+ 241,335
Machinery		.....	.....	.....	435,817	364,390	+ 71,427
Tobacco		.....	.....	.....	381,267	530,274	— 149,007
Coal	Ton	223,017	72,947	+ 150,070	1,284,475	452,453	+ 812,022
Porcelain & earthen ware		.....	.....	.....	474,645	328,601	+ 146,044

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Timber, lumber, boards & planks ...		.....	.....	.....	1,676,700	1,531,679	+ 145,021
Cement		.....	.....	.....	716,966	936,213	— 219,247
Matches	Catty	35,100,947	25,126,514	+ 9,973,833	526,725	371,063	+ 155,662
Parcels post.	Gross	1,751,656	1,583,619	+ 168,037	446,854	399,045	+ 47,809
... ...		.....	.....	.....	2,818,176	2,113,438	+ 704,738
Other articles		.....	.....	.....	10,692,954	7,286,143	+ 3,406,811
Total...		.....	.....	.....	34,058,434	25,348,085	+ 8,710,349

FROM CHINA

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Grains & seeds... ...		.....	.....	.....	601,558	85,153	+ 516,405
Salt	Picul	1,250,484	832,577	+ 417,907	453,549	311,590	+ 141,959
Fruits & nuts		.....	.....	.....	38,349	53,980	— 15,631
Samshu or Chinese liquors	Catty	675,606	583,929	+ 91,677	70,390	67,223	+ 3,167
Cotton, raw	Picul	2,942	3,248	— 306	67,635	73,052	— 5,417
Linen or hemp tissue.	S. yard	6,610,087	4,257,024	+ 2,353,063	1,368,912	890,633	+ 478,279
Silk tissue...	Do.	983,835	1,145,854	— 162,019	834,336	967,047	— 132,711
Clothing & accessories		.....	.....	.....	59,752	56,877	+ 2,875
Tobacco		.....	.....	.....	353,062	287,038	+ 66,024
Coal	Ton	12,394	57,420	— 45,026	70,455	342,484	— 272,029
Timber, lumber, boards & planks ...		.....	.....	.....	169,892	72,900	+ 96,992
Parcels post.		.....	.....	.....	815,586	160,260	+ 655,326
Other articles		.....	.....	.....	538,967	477,035	+ 61,932
Total...		.....	.....	.....	5,442,443	3,845,274	+ 1,597,169

FROM DUTCH INDIES

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Sugar	Catty	695,091	350,552	+ 344,539	47,483	24,551	+ 22,932
Kerosene oil	Gallon	1,691,200	989,427	+ 701,773	302,276	170,777	+ 131,499
Other articles		.....	.....	.....	10,588	253	+ 10,335
Total...		.....	.....	.....	360,347	195,581	+ 164,766

FROM GREAT BRITAIN

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Soda, caustic	Catty	970,745	606,705	+ 364,040	59,446	36,045	+ 23,401
Shirting & sheeting, grey	S. yard	13,209,307	13,974,469	— 765,162	1,626,527	1,723,713	— 97,186
Ditto, white	Do.	11,866,927	11,694,788	+ 172,139	1,532,561	1,509,650	+ 22,911
Cotton drills	Do.	434,778	388,223	+ 46,555	66,632	57,495	+ 9,137
Cotton satin & cotton Italians	Do.	3,174,221	2,662,213	+ 512,008	665,630	571,158	+ 94,472
Cotton Victoria lawns	Do.	1,178,853	818,378	+ 360,475	83,688	64,210	+ 19,478
Other cotton tissues, pure		.....	.....	.....	327,213	192,877	+ 134,336
Woolen tissue	S. yard	483,577	441,515	+ 42,062	273,749	262,600	+ 11,149
Wrought iron	Catty	11,858,412	5,809,897	+ 6,048,515	723,223	372,935	+ 350,288
Rails, fittings thereof.	Do.	12,160,771	515,055	+ 11,645,716	466,584	21,472	+ 445,112
Pipes & tubes	Do.	1,489,154	1,305,347	+ 183,807	99,825	80,678	+ 19,147
Steel	Do.	.....	.....	.....	105,308	45,528	+ 59,780
Machinery		.....	.....	.....	296,116	254,385	+ 41,731
Explosives		.....	.....	.....	199,056	145,960	+ 53,096
Other articles		.....	.....	.....	1,397,947	887,818	+ 510,129
Total...		.....	.....	.....	7,923,505	6,226,524	+ 1,696,981

FROM GERMANY

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Alcohol	Catty	591,618	205,771	+ 385,847	79,813	25,908	+ 53,705
Quinine	〃	7,389	20,633	— 13,244	3,060	8,053	— 4,993
Chemicals		.....	.....	.....	11,278	9,578	+ 1,700
Aniline dyes	Catty	610,812	414,465	+ 196,347	264,922	184,479	+ 80,443
Rails, fittings thereof	Do.	34,417	382,962	— 348,545	6,233	13,900	— 7,667
Mercury	Do.	25,003	7,826	+ 17,177	36,901	11,849	+ 25,052
Needles and pins ...	Mille	51,448	62,216	— 10,768	15,867	19,371	— 3,504
Iron nails	Catty	171,497	224,173	— 52,676	11,478	13,039	— 1,561
Machinery		.....	.....	.....	146,931	12,361	+ 134,570
Vehicles and vessels		.....	... ..	.....	413,945	1,002	+ 412,943
Explosives		.....	.....	.....	54,238	40,315	+ 13,923
Other articles		.....	.....	.....	266,928	148,426	+ 118,502
Total...		.....	.....	.....	1,311,994	488,281	+ 823,113

FROM BELGIUM

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Candles	Catty	7,547	88,124	— 80,577	1,443	18,175	— 16,732
Glass, window	100 S. feet	25,006	16,415	+ 8,591	132,928	88,687	+ 44,241
Other articles		.....	.....	.....	16,539	14,114	+ 2,425
Total...		.....	.....	.....	150,910	120,976	+ 29,934

FROM THE UNITED STATES

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Flour, wheat	Catty	12,117,320	5,824,350	+ 6,292,970	641,859	323,165	+ 318,694
Condensed milk, in tins...	Dozen	41,638	43,060	— 1,422	119,882	123,178	— 3,296
Fish, smoked and salted	Catty	3,449,910	6,326,881	— 2,876,971	131,200	242,395	— 111,195
Kerosene oil	Gallon	6,211,291	6,204,866	+ 6,425	1,130,374	1,089,697	+ 40,677
Cotton tissues	S.yard	203,630	106,076	+ 97,554	26,032	14,196	+ 11,836
Wrought iron	Catty	1,755,962	1,494,973	+ 260,989	136,467	108,314	+ 28,153
Rails, fitting thereof	Do.	2,519,163	1,766,992	+ 752,171	103,973	70,621	+ 33,352
Iron nails	Do.	1,404,644	948,056	+ 456,588	84,046	57,883	+ 26,163
Machinery		.....	.....	.....	332,596	331,598	+ 998
Timber, lumber, boards and planks		.....	.....	.....	99,080	78,904	+ 20,176
Other articles		.....	.....	.....	1,455,294	764,717	+ 690,677
Total...		.....	.....	.....	4,260,903	3,204,668	+ 1,056,235

SECTION III.

PRINCIPAL GOODS EXPORTED.

Articles & countries	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Rice, unhusked	Picul						
Japan		591,250	1,011,398	— 420,148	2,415,852	3,439,920	— 1,024,068
China		30,185	18,271	+ 11,914	116,117	60,677	+ 55,440
Others		.....	74	— 74	.....	241	— 241
Total		621,435	1,029,743	— 408,308	2,531,969	3,500,838	— 968,869
Rice, husked	Do.						
Japan		57,936	140,335	— 82,399	300,583	552,641	— 252,058

Articles & countries	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
China		290,329	328,603 –	38,274	1,482,677	1,423,416 +	59,261
Asiatic Russia ...		15,018	33,616 –	18,598	86,783	144,448 –	57,665
Total		363,283	502,554 –	139,271	1,870,043	2,120,505 –	250,462
Rice, others	Picul						
Japan		51,465	68,591 –	17,126	109,675	161,028 –	51,353
China		3,419	20,788 –	17,369	14,005	43,986 –	29,981
Asiatic Russia ...		235,087	226,948 +	8,139	758,080	451,395 +	306,685
Total		289,971	316,327 –	26,356	881,760	656,409 +	225,351
Barley	Do.						
Japan		529	12,421 –	11,892	1,062	23,032 –	21,970
China		5,844	24,837 –	18,993	12,251	49,702 –	37,451
Total		6,373	37,258 –	30,885	13,313	72,734 –	59,421
Wheat	Do.						
Japan		31,093	99,065 –	67,972	85,484	284,369 –	198,885
China		210	1,517 –	1,307	652	4,190 –	3,538
Total		31,303	100,582 –	69,279	86,136	288,559 –	202,423
Beans, soja	Do.						
Japan		1,442,218	1,692,344 –	250,126	4,233,173	5,092,912 –	859,739
China		50,226	43,254 +	6,972	128,513	124,334 +	4,179
Asiatic Russia ...		56	..... +	56	151	..... +	151
Total		1,492,500	1,735,598 –	243,098	4,361,837	5,217,246 –	855,409
Beans, small	Do.						
Japan		92,230	172,437 –	80,207	244,793	443,986 –	199,193
China		113	612 –	499	198	1,585 –	1,387
Total		92,343	173,049 –	80,706	244,991	445,571 –	200,580
Seeds of perila ocimoides	Catty						
Japan		2,429,097	4,103,506 –	1,674,409	137,114	219,190 –	82,076

Articles & countries	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
China		.....	3,060 —	3,060	.....	153 —	153
Total		2,429,097	4,106,566 —	1,677,469	137,114	219,343 —	82,229
Fish, Fresh	Catty						
Japan		862,458	1,231,038 —	368,580	96,201	137,739 —	41,538
China		540,900	749,458 —	208,558	36,466	35,502 +	964
Asiatic Russia ...		16,580	6,145 +	10,435	1,110	688 +	422
Total		1,419,938	1,986,641 —	566,703	133,777	173,929 —	40,152
Fish, dried	Do.						
Japan		1,682,372	1,596,219 +	86,153	89,486	76,866 +	12,620
China		94,518	70,160 +	24,358	6,296	6,142 +	154
Others		760	3,140 —	2,380	56	184 —	128
Total		1,777,650	1,669,519 +	108,131	95,838	83,192 +	12,646
Fish, salted	Do.						
Japan		1,309,394	1,683,378 —	373,984	50,929	56,666 —	5,737
China		61,006	100,638 —	39,632	2,034	3,647 —	1,613
Others		.....	700 —	700	.....	28 —	28
Total		1,370,400	1,784,716 —	414,316	52,963	60,341 —	7,378
Beche de mer, dried	Do.						
Japan		202,151	189,820 +	12,331	47,667	42,981 +	4,686
China		189,862	170,285 +	19,577	47,259	44,839 +	2,420
Total		392,013	360,105 +	31,908	94,926	87,820 +	7,106
Sekiwai	Do.						
Japan		1,864,166	1,493,685 +	370,481	104,607	87,894 +	16,713
Ginseng	Do.						
Japan		1,522	1,399 +	123	2,532	1,458 +	1,074
China		1,093	21,170 —	20,077	67,492	178,346 —	110,854
Total		2,615	22,569 —	19,954	70,024	179,804 —	109,780

Articles & countries	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Tallow, beef	Catty						
Japan		625,251	624,820 +	431	66,372	63,677 +	2,695
China		40,656	48,604 —	7,948	4,314	5,173 —	859
Total		665,907	673,424 —	7,517	70,686	68,850 +	1,836
Cotton, in seeds and ginned	Picul						
Japan		13,933	25,541 —	11,608	252,106	304,831 —	52,725
China		13	5 +	8	203	33 +	170
Total		13,946	25,546 —	11,600	252,309	304,864 —	52,555
Ore, gold	Catty						
Japan		387,311	950,677 —	563,366	68,081	181,459 —	113,378
U. S. A....		802,631	788,742 +	13,889	154,310	299,517 —	145,207
Others		147,031	268,120 —	121,089	12,500	36,455 —	23,955
Total		1,336,973	2,007,539 —	670,566	234,891	517,431 —	282,540
Ore, iron	Picul						
Japan		1,640,578	1,761,186 —	120,608	278,692	339,807 —	61,115
China		.....	886 —	886	.....	54 —	54
Total		1,640,578	1,762,066 —	121,488	278,692	339,861 —	61,169
Graphite	Do.						
Japan		130,978	111,404 +	19,574	132,070	111,905 +	20,165
Others		58	1,758 —	1,700	229	2,301 —	2,072
Total		131,036	113,162 +	17,874	132,299	114,206 +	18,093
Coal	Ton						
Japan		84,294	69,615 +	14,679	360,468	348,083 +	12,385
China		2,590	3,148 —	558	15,956	14,331 +	1,625
Asiatic Russia ...		1	1	.....	3	5 —	2
Total		86,885	72,764 +	14,121	376,427	362,419	14,008
Hides, bull, ox, cow	Catty						
Japan		3,197,513	3,340,717 —	143,204	811,575	825,249 —	13,674

Articles & countries	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
China		1,010,473	769,281	+ 21,4192	252,644	179,911	+ 73,633
Hongkong		16,490	1,825	+ 14,665	4,638	475	+ 4,163
Total		4,224,476	4,111,823	+ 112,653	1,068,857	1,004,735	+ 64,122
Paper	Catty						
Japan		2,054	331	+ 1,723	527	78	+ 449
China		273,607	295,690	— 22,083	105,528	93,410	+ 12,118
Asiatic Russia ...		7,993	7,714	+ 279	2,258	2,090	+ 168
Total		283,654	303,735	— 20,081	108,313	95,578	+ 12,735
Bulls, oxen, and cows (live)	Pieces						
Japan		2,189	1,319	+ 870	32,483	20,484	+ 11,999
China		983	1,882	— 899	33,182	61,620	— 28,438
Asiatic Russia ...		16,525	15,178	+ 1,347	637,916	551,977	+ 85,939
Total		19,697	18,379	+ 1,318	705,581	634,081	+ 69,500
Tamé	Catty						
Japan		1,107,826	1,073,002	+ 34,824	80,765	82,006	— 1,241
Manures, dried fish	Picul						
Japan		89,076	96,885	— 7,209	264,645	281,167	— 16,522
Manures, bran	Do.						
Japan		207,798	181,754	+ 26,044	105,882	89,252	+ 16,630
China		7,572	5,173	+ 2,399	3,867	1,981	+ 1,886
Total		215,370	186,927	+ 28,443	109,749	91,233	+ 18,516

1. *Uncleaned rice.*—The export of this item during 1911 amounted to 621,435 piculs in quantity to the value of Yen 2,531,969, showing a great decline to the extent of 408,308 piculs valued at Yen 968,869 as compared with the previous year.

The following causes are considered to be chiefly responsible for the decline in the trade:—

(a). During the first half of the year, favourable quotations at rice markets in Japan proper caused much export of Chosen rice, but with the gradual increase of the export the price of the grain steadily rose in Chosen. Moreover, since July when the rate of duty upon imported foreign rice was raised in Japan there has been a small margin between the quotations in Chosen and Japan proper. In consequence, the export became unfavourable.

(b). Compared with the crops of an ordinary year, a decrease of about 30 or 40 % was caused by inundations experienced in the harvest season at An-ak, Sin-chyen and Chai-ryong, which are the principal places of supply to Chinnampo for export.

(c). Owing to the late season in general in Chosen, the period for rice harvesting was delayed longer than usual.

(d). The farming classes did not dispose of their stocks, partly in anticipation of the probable appreciation of the market price and partly in expectation of the abolition of export duties on grains.

(e). Farmers were freed to a considerable extent from the necessity of selling their stocks in haste, as was the case in previous years, owing to the development of local monetary organs, amendment in the method of tax collection, appreciation of the prices of land and demand for labour.

2. *Cleaned rice.*—The export of this article during the year showed a decline of 139,271 piculs in quantity to the value of Yen 250,462 as compared with the previous year. This was entirely due to the same causes as those given above. The demand though small for uncleaned rice by rice-mills established in Chosen also caused less exportation of the stock. An increase of export to China, however, by over Yen 59,000 in value was observed. This was due to a steady expansion of demand in every month of the year on account of favourable quotations in Manchuria. Furthermore, the inactivity of export to Japan proper encouraged the shipment of the article from Chinnampo and Chemulpo to Manchuria.

3. *Other kinds of rice.*—In spite of a decreased export of this item in quantity, there was an increase of Yen 225,351 in value. This was wholly due to an expanded export of paddy, which was the chief article under this category. As a reaction to the declined export of uncleaned rice to Japan proper a prosperous shipment of paddy was carried out to Vladivostok. Formerly a great amount of cleaned rice was shipped to that port from Fusan and Mokpo, but recently on account of some revision in the import duty there the port is importing the paddy and undertakes the cleaning of it. As to the increased amount in value despite the decline in quantity of the export, this was due to advancement of price in the places of production on account of eager demand by merchants interested. A considerable amount of rice flour was formerly shipped from Chemulpo and Chinnampo, to Japan proper and Manchuria, but during the year under review the export of the article decreased side by side with the depression in the export of cleaned and uncleaned rice.

4. *Barley.*—The export of this item amounted to 6,373 piculs in quantity valued at Yen 13,313, showing a great decline to the extent of 39,885 piculs valued at Yen 59,421 as compared with the preceding year or about 1/6 of the total amount of export of the previous year.

This marked decline was a result of the bad crops throughout Chosen in the year and of the large consumption of the grain by the producers themselves on account of high quotations for rice. Good market prices for the grain at producing places also furthered the sluggishness of the export.

5. *Wheat.*—As compared with the previous year, there was a large decline in the export of this article, 69,279 piculs in quantity to the value of Yen 202,423 representing the decrease for the year during which the total export amounted to 31,303 piculs valued at Yen 86,136. As in the case of barley, the decrease was due to poor crops of the grain experienced in the inland localities of Fusan and Chemulpo and also to the large amount consumed at home as a result of high prices for rice ruling during the year in Chosen.

6. *Soja beans.*—The export of these during the year amounted to 1,492,500 piculs valued at Yen 4,361,837, showing a decline of 243,098 piculs to the value of Yen 855,409 as compared with the previous year.

In Chinnampo and Wonsan, the export was favourable this year showing an advance over the preceding year at both ports. A sluggish export at all the other ports, however, caused a net decline in the total amount. This was owing (1) to inactive export during the first half of the year as a result of poor crops obtained throughout Chosen in 1910, (2) to the flooding of the River Naktong which washed away the crops on the lower lands along the river leaving part of the crops intact on higher lands only, (3) to a general decrease of the shipment of the stock due to the delay of the harvesting season, (4) to farmers' hesitation in selling their stock in anticipation of appreciation in the rice market, (5) to a large consumption of them as food stuff as a result of high quotation of rice, and (6) to an expanded demand for the stock on account of an increase of Japanese settlers in the peninsula.

7. *Small beans.*—The export of these also showed a decline of 80,706 piculs to the value of Yen 200,580 as against the preceding year. In the year, many districts experienced a poor crop and a large amount of it was consumed along with rice on account of the high prices of rice ruling. These two facts caused the sluggishness of shipment to open ports. Furthermore, an increase of Japanese settlers in the peninsula contributed to larger consumption at home. It must be said, however, that in the vicinity of Chinnampo the crops were good and a prosperous export to Japan proper was carried out at the port. But marked decreases in the export from Chemulpo and Fusan caused a net decline in the total amount of export.

8. *Seeds of Perilla ocimoides.*—Compared with the previous year, the export of the item showed a decline of 1,676,566 catties in quantity valued at Yen 82,229. This was owing to unfavourable crops of the year in every locality and to a low price quoted in Japan proper for the Chosen product due to inactivity of oil-mills there. Thus at the shipping season of the new stock the prices quoted in 1910 were from 11.00 to Yen 12.70 per 100 catties, but

in the year under review they fell from Yen 7.70 to Yen 8.80. Under the circumstances, farmers as a whole hesitated to dispose of their stock and mostly held it at home.

9. *Fresh fish.*—The export of the article amounted to 1,419,938 catties valued at Yen 1,986,641, showing a falling off of 566,703 catties to the value of Yen 40,152 as compared with the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that a large quantity of fish caught off Fusan was transported by depot vessels or other vessels direct from fishing grounds to Japan proper and the quantity landed at Fusan decreased in consequence, and also to a sluggish export of fish for South Manchuria owing to poor catches experienced off the mouth of the River Yalu, bad trade done with Chinese in the district as a result of the disturbance in Central China and a weak demand as a result of the gradual withdrawal since October of labourers from the district on the completion of the Antung-Mukden Railway. Moreover, the increase of Japan settlers in Chosen brought about larger consumption of fish at home.

10. *Dried fish*:—The export of the item amounted to 1,777,650 catties valued at Yen 95,838, showing an expansion of 108,131 catties to the value of Yen 12,646, as compared with the previous year. This expansion was due to a great increase of fishermen engaged in their business in Chosen waters as well as to active transaction at favourable market prices since July rarely experienced during recent years and especially to active purchase of the article by people who came direct from Japan proper for that purpose as well as to many orders coming from the mother country.

11. *Salted fish*.—The amount of the export of this article was 1,370,400 catties valued at Yen 52,963, showing a falling off of 414,316 catties valued at Yen 7,378 as compared with the preceding year. The decline was due to the fact that a great deal of fish caught off Fusan and Wonsan was shipped direct for Japan proper, it being sent in the case of the former in the fresh condition while in that of the latter, whence transportation is relatively inconvenient, in the salted condition.

12. *Beche de mer.*— As compared with the previous year, an increase of 31,908 catties was witnessed in the export of this article valued at Yen 7,106 during the year, when the total export amounted to 392,013 catties to the value of Yen 94,926. The growth was chiefly accounted for by an increased amount taken from the sea. On account of the disturbance in Central China, where the article is mostly consumed, it was feared that the export trade in it would suffer no small check. This fear, however, did not come out true, only a slight effect of the trouble being felt and no serious fall in prices occurred.

13. *Sekkasui* (Gelidium corneum).—The export of this item amounted to 1,864,166 catties valued at Yen 104,607, showing an increase of 370,481 catties valued at Yen 16,713 as compared with the previous yaar. This was owing to larger quantities gathered from the sea off Fusan on the one hand and to an active purchase by manufacturers of isinglass on the other who came direct from Japan proper to provide for a large demand for the material as the industry was very active there.

14. *Ginseng.*—The export of the medicinal root amounted to 2,615 catties valued at Yen 72,024, showing a large decline of 19,954 catties to the value of Yen 109,780 as compared with the preceding year. This was due to small crops obtained during the year under review despite a steady increase of demand for the root. It was also due to difficulty of exportation experienced as a result of the disturbances in Central China. The root, however, being in great demand throughout South and Central China, where to it is exported through Chee-foo and Shanghai, there is good prospects of the export trade in it steadily expanding.

15. *Beef tallow.*—Compared with the previous year, there was a decline of 7,517 catties in quantity exported, but an increase of Yen 1,836 in value. This decrease of export was due to a marked expansion of home consumption on account of a steady growth of the soap manufacturing industry in many places in Chosen while the increase in the value was accounted for by appreciation of market prices for the article.

16. *Cotton in the seeds and ginned cotton.*—The export of the item amounted to 13,946 piculs valued at Yen 252,309, showing a decrease of 11,600 piculs to the value of Yen 52,555. The falling off was due to languid shipment until November on account of hesitation to sell the stock by planters anticipating a probable appreciation of the market price at Mokpo where the price was low as a result of the depreciation of American cotton as compared with the previous year. Moreover, cotton mills at Mokpo did not buy large quantities of raw cotton on account of the inactive market in Japan proper and there were but very few who bought the stock at places of production as in the preceding year. Since December, however, an active shipment took place for a short time, but the whole of the stock received was not exported before the close of the year, resulting in the decrease of export as before said.

17. *Gold ore.*—Compared with the previous year, there was a marked decline in the export of the item, the decrease amounting to 670,566 catties valued at Yen 282,540. This was due to the gradual completion of arrangements at several mines for refining ore, as profit obtainable from exporting refined gold is much greater than that obtainable from exporting ore owing to difference in transporting expenses. In consequence the export of the ore declined.

18. *Iron ore.*—The export of the ore during the year amounted to 1,640,578 piculs valued at Yen 278,692, showing a decrease of 121,488 piculs to the value of Yen 61,169 as compared with the previous year. As a matter of fact, almost all the iron ore exported from Chosen is from the mines at Choi-ryong, Eunyel and An-ak and destined for iron foundries in Japan proper. The decline of the export of the article during the year under review is accounted for by a considerable obstruction offered to the mining work and shipment of the ore by heavy rains experienced at the begining of Autumn.

19. *Graphite.*—The export of the article amounted to 131,036, piculs valued at Yen 132,299, showing an expansion of 17,874 piculs valued at Yen 18,093 as compared with the preceding year. At one time the reputation of

the Chosen product fell considerably in European markets, but recently it has recovered its markets. Especially, the export through Fusan and Wonsan has steadily increased in recent years and so brought about the expansion of the trade during the year. The present markets for the product are Great Britain and Germany where the demand for it is very great and it is hoped that it will become one of the chief articles of exports from Chosen, provided the amount of output is increased and the quality of the mineral exported unified.

20. *Coal.*—Compared with the previous year, the export of the item showed an increase of over Yen 14,000, the total amount exported during the year under review being Yen 376,427. The growth was due to an increased output as a result of the gradual completion of arrangements for work at the Pyeng-yang Coal Mining Station and also to the opening of the railway traffic for transportation of the output between the Station and Pyeng-yang. Thus in spite of a considerable obstruction caused to mining and shipment by continual rainy weather experienced in Autumn the export of the article expanded. It is evident that the improved export was also brought about by a steadily increasing output from other coal mines.

A declined export for China occurred. This was due to the fact that Pyeng-yang Mining Station withheld the special facilities which had been giving to Chinese merchants at Chinnampo for encouraging the export to China, but it caused in turn an increased shipment for Japan proper. The cancellation of the special prices for coal destined for China also accounted for an increase in the export value to that country.

21. *Cow hides.*—The export of this article showed an expansion of 112,653 catties valued at Yen 64,122 as compared with the preceding year. A declined export for Japan proper was due to the depression of prices at the Osaka market about April and May and also to the fact that since October a prejudice against the article prevailed there because it was said that Chosen hides were not good for making into leather as they easily putrified on account of their being imperfectly dried. An increased export for China,

however, was witnessed. This was accounted for by an expanded demand for large sized hides at An-tung and a reaction to the inactive export for Japan proper. Recently, due to the increase of population in Chosen the demand for beef has been increasing naturally causing an increase in the number of cows slaughtered and thereby bringing larger quantities of hides to the market. This accounted for the increase of export of this article as a whole.

22. *Paper.*—Compared with the previous year, the export of the item decreased by 20,081 catties in quantity but increased by Yen 12,735 in value. This article is mainly exported to China. The decrease in the quantity exported was due to the withdrawal of labourers engaged on the Mukden-Antung Railway as well as to the disturbance in Central China. The increase in the value, however, was due to improvement in the quantity of paper as a result of the introduction of advanced methods of manufacture, which resulted in the enhancement of its market price as well as of the rate of export duty.

23. *Livestock.*—The export of this item amounted to 19,697 head valued at Yen 703,581, showing an increase of 1,518 head to the value of Yen 69,500 as compared with the previous year. The growth of the export trade was due to the fact that though the export to Japan proper from Fusan was nearly stopped for a time on account of rinderpest that prevailed in Chosen, it revived during the year and was carried on in an active way and that in the trade between Northern Chosen and Vladivostock a favourable market price ruling stimulated keepers to dispose of their stock. Further, a steady increase in the demand at Vladivostock for Korean cattle brought about increase in the value of the export in spite of a decline in the number of head exported on account of a great demand for them in Wonsan districts for use in the fields.

24. *Funori* (Gloeopeltis intricata).—The export of this item amounted to 1,107,826 catties valued at Yen 80,765, showing an increase of 34,824 catties in quantity but a decrease of Yen 1,241 in value as compared with the previous year. The increase in quantity was due to the abundant crops of

the seaweed obtained during the year in the sea off Mokpo though rather poor crops were obtained in the neighbouring seas of Fusan, as well as to the abolition of an examination system which had been carried on in the preceding year with the purpose of unifying the quality of the article resulting in diminution of the quantity exported. The abolition of the system, however, while greatly contributing to the increase of the export of the article without regard to the quality, caused the decline in value.

25. *Manure* (Dried sardine).—The export of the article amounted to 89,676 piculs valued at Yen 264,645, showing a decline of 7,209 piculs to the value of Yen 16,522 as compared with the previous year. The falling off was due to a decrease in the amount of the article manufactured as a result of reduced catches of fish taken during the fishing season both in summer and autumn, and especially to the gradual growth of industry of manufacturing sardine dust.

26. *Manure* (Rice bran).—The total amount of the export of this article was 215,370 piculs valued at Yen 109,749, showing an increase of 28,443 piculs to the value of Yen 18,516 as compared with the previous year. The increase was accountable for by an expanded demand for the article on account of the gradual improvement of agriculture in Japan proper and China, which are principal consumers of the article, and also by the development in business of many rice-mills in different places throughout Chosen which brought about an increased output of it.

SECTION IV.

PRINCIPAL GOODS IMPORTED.

Description and Country of Goods	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Wheat flour	Catty						
Japan proper ...		106,629	28,230	+ 78,299	6,059	1,704	+ 4,355

Description and Country of Goods	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
China		51,386	118,027	— 66,641	2,764	6,393	— 3,629
U. S. A....		12,117,320	5,824,350	+ 6,292,970	641,859	323,165	+ 318,694
Other		67,742	22,546	+ 45,196	5,591	1,207	+ 2,384
Total		12,243,077	5,993,253	+ 6,349,824	654,273	332,469	+ 321,804
Salt	Picul						
Japan proper ...		170,527	99,246	+ 70,881	127,222	82,910	+ 44,312
China		1,250,484	832,577	+ 417,907	453,549	311,590	+ 141,959
Other		440	8	+ 432	661	16	+ 645
Total		1,421,051	931,831	+ 489,220	581,432	394,516	+ 186,916
Sugar, brown and refined	Catty						
Japan proper ...		14,986,054	10,728,400	+ 4,257,654	1,129,431	815,969	+ 313,462
Dutch Indies ...		695,091	350,552	+ 344,539	47,483	24,551	+ 22,932
Other		382,098	284,207	+ 97,891	30,989	21,708	+ 9,281
Total		16,063,243	11,363,159	+ 4,700,084	1,207,903	862,228	+ 345,675
Sake	*Sho*						
Japan proper ...		2,987,128	2,799,286	+ 187,842	797,954	735,607	+ 62,347
Beer, porter and stout	Litre						
Japan proper ...		1,476,414	1,323,118	+ 153,296	318,474	281,896	+ 36,578
Other		15,760	25,180	— 9,420	4,631	5,739	— 1,108
Total		1,492,174	1,348,298	+ 143,876	323,105	287,635	+ 35,470
Kerosene oil	Gallon						
Dutch Indies ...		1,691,200	989,427	+ 701,773	302,276	170,777	+ 131,499
U. S. A....		6,211,291	6,204,866	+ 6,425	1,130,374	1,089,697	+ 40,677
Other		14,158	1,995	+ 12,163	3,503	786	+ 2,717
Total		7,916,649	7,196,288	+ 720,361	1,436,153	1,261,260	+ 174,893
Candles	Catty						
Japan proper ...		397,900	415,949	— 18,049	77,997	85,816	— 7,819
Great Britain ...		118,611	64,708	+ 53,903	34,547	25,117	+ 9,430

Description and Country of Goods	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
U. S. A.		63,852	116,231	— 52,379	12,929	38,539	— 26,510
Other		53,168	146,094	— 92,926	9,887	29,710	— 19,823
Total		633,531	742,982	— 109,451	134,460	179,182	— 44,722
Aniline and alizarine dyes	Catty						
Germany		610,812	414,465	+ 196,347	264,922	184,479	+ 80,443
Other		13,903	9,714	+ 4,189	6,728	4,203	+ 2,525
Total		624,715	424,179	+ 200,536	271,650	188,682	+ 82,968
Cotton yarns	Do.						
Japan proper ...		5,898,377	5,014,149	+ 884,228	2,115,666	1,797,604	+ 318,062
Other		21,309	9,934	+ 11,375	8,161	3,788	+ 4,373
Total		5,919,686	5,024,083	+ 895,603	2,123,827	1,801,392	+ 322,435
Shirting and sheeting, grey	S. yard						
Japan proper ...		35,113,728	23,649,232	+ 11,464,496	4,090,927	2,752,455	1,338,472
Great Britain		13,209,307	13,974,409	— 765,102	1,626,527	1,723,713	— 97,186
U. S. A.		174,141	87,558	+ 86,583	19,864	10,116	+ 9,748
Other		.....	40	— 40	.....	5	— 5
Total		48,497,176	37,711,239	+ 10,785,937	5,737,318	4,486,289	+ 1,251,029
Shirting and sheeting, white	Do.						
Japan proper ...		2,423,272	1,444,608	+ 978,664	284,176	165,464	+ 118,712
Great Britain ...		11,866,927	11,694,788	+ 172,139	1,532,561	1,509,650	+ 22,911
Other		1,230	7,337	— 6,107	247	984	— 737
Total		14,291,429	13,146,733	+ 1,144,696	1,816,984	1,676,098	+ 140,886
T.-cloth							
Japan proper ...		4,246,797	2,402,669	+ 1,844,128	526,086	303,499	+ 222,587
Other		4,850	30,269	— 25,419	1,004	3,778	— 2,774
Total		4,251,647	2,432,938	+ 1,818,709	527,090	307,277	+ 219,813
Cotton satin and Italians	Do.						
Japan proper ...		57,252	12,917	+ 44,335	19,569	5,853	+ 13,716

Description and Country of Goods	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Great Britain ...		3,174,221	2,662,213 +	512,008	665,630	571,158 +	94,472
Other		9,285	5,389 +	3,896	2,290	1,328 +	962
Total		3,240,758	2,680,519 +	560,239	687,489	578,339 +	109,150
White cotton tissues	Pieces						
Japan proper ...		2,663,196	2,120,204 +	542,992	1,435,153	1,068,973 +	366,180
Other Japanese cotton tissues	Do.						
Japan proper ...		788,071	730,825 +	57,246	661,208	627,404 +	33,894
China grass cloth	S.yard						
China		6,541,368	4,233,878 +	2,107,490	1,301,071	885,426 +	415,645
Woolen cloth and serges	Do.						
Japan proper ...		84,772	14,332 +	70,440	61,773	12,517 +	49,256
Great Britain ...		280,234	220,282 +	60,052	187,534	168,320 +	19,214
Other		7,630	12,541 —	4,911	7,786	8,589 —	803
Total		372,736	247,155 +	125,581	257,093	189,426 +	67,667
Foreign paper	Catty						
Japan proper ...		4,113,298	2,803,776 +	1,309,522	379,577	271,188 +	108,389
Great Britain ...		65,453	46,476 +	18,977	7,168	5,525 +	1,643
Other		51,485	34,588 +	16,897	7,120	4,104 +	3,016
Total		4,230,236	2,884,840 +	1,345,396	393,865	280,817 +	113,048
Wrought iron	Do.						
Great Britain ...		11,858,412	5,809,897 +	6,048,515	723,223	372,935 +	350,288
Germany		289,800	191,759 +	98,041	16,885	13,612 +	3,273
U. S. A....		1,755,962	1,494,973 +	260,989	136,467	108,314 +	28,153
Switzerland		861,392	533,069 +	328,323	39,484	26,630 +	12,854
Other		14,214	136,279 —	122,065	532	10,244 —	9,712
Total		14,779,780	8,165,977 +	6,613,803	916,591	531,735 +	384,856
Rails and accessories	Do.						
Japan proper ...		2,330,895	40,951 +	2,289,944	91,474	2,877 +	88,597

Description and Country of Goods	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Great Britain ...		12,160,771	515,055	+ 11,645,716	466,584	21,472	+ 445,112
U. S. A....		2,519,163	1,766,992	+ 752,171	103,973	70,621	+ 33,352
Other		34,417	382,962	— 348,545	6,233	13,900	— 7,667
Total		17,045,246	2,705,960	+ 14,339,286	668,264	108,870	+ 559,394
Locomotives, passenger cars, freight wagons, and parts thereof							
Japan proper ...					89,210	6,010	+ 83,200
Great Britain ...					103,714	40,789	+ 62,925
U. S. A....					328,955	13,551	+ 315,404
Other					.....	887	— 887
Total					521,879	61,237	+ 460,642
Instruments and machinery							
Japan proper ...					435,817	364,390	+ 71,427
Great Britain ...					296,116	254,385	+ 41,731
U. S. A....					332,596	331,598	+ 998
Other					181,304	34,487	+ 146,817
Total					1,245,833	984,860	+ 260,973
Leaf tobacco	Catty						
Japan proper ...		996,942	754,432	+ 242,510	136,715	132,480	+ 4,235
U. S. A....		276,889	80,884	+ 196,005	46,253	16,772	+ 29,481
Other		288,737	74,852	+ 213,885	22,760	6,946	+ 15,814
Total		1,562,568	910,168	+ 652,400	205,728	156,198	+ 49,530
Cigarettes	Mille						
Japan proper ...		107,464	179,808	— 72,344	183,132	276,112	+ 92,980
China		332,610	298,560	+ 34,050	322,129	274,764	+ 47,365
Great Britain ...		33,097	17,876	+ 15,221	43,350	28,097	+ 15,253
U. S. A....		18,790	8,761	+ 10,029	16,539	12,353	+ 4,186
Turkey		6,566	7,802	— 1,236	28,935	39,846	— 10,911

Description and Country of Goods	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Other		7,136	2,133 +	5,003	12,218	5,243 +	6,975
Total		505,063	514,940 —	9,277	606,303	636,415 —	30,112
Coal	Ton						
Japan proper ...		223,017	72,947 +	150,070	1,264,475	452,453 +	812,022
China		12,394	57,420 —	45,026	70,455	342,484 —	272,029
Total		235,411	130,367 +	105,044	1,334,930	794,937 +	539,993
Earthenware and porcelain							
Japan proper ..					474,645	328,601 +	146,044
Other					8,933	9,898 —	965
Total					483,578	338,499 +	145,079
Timber and planks							
Japan proper ...					1,676,700	1,531,679 +	145,021
China					169,892	72,900 +	96,992
Other					102,254	76,457 +	25,797
Total					1,948,846	1,681,036 +	267,810
Straw bag, rope and mattings							
Japan proper ...					716,966	936,213 —	219,247
Other					.....	183 —	183
Total					716,966	936,396 —	219,430
Cement	Catty						
Japan proper ...		35,100,347	25,126,514 +	9,973,833	526,725	371,063 +	155,662
Other		1,086,632	651,125 +	435,507	15,156	10,321 +	4,835
Total		36,186,979	25,777,639 +	10,409,340	541,881	381,384 +	160,497
Matches	Gross						
Japan proper ...		1,751,656	1,583,619 +	168,037	446,854	399,045 +	47,809
Other		199	228 —	29	121	85 +	36
Total		1,751,855	1,583,847 +	168,008	446,975	399,130 +	47,845

Description and Country of Goods	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Umbrella and parasols	Pieces						
Japan proper ...		398,518	192,713	+ 205,805	264,881	132,065	+ 132,816
Other		653	857	— 204	542	271	+ 271
Total		399,171	193,570	+ 205,601	265,423	132,336	+ 133,087
Explosives							
Japan proper ...					23,554	25,820	— 2,266
Great Britain ...					199,056	145,960	+ 53,096
Germany					54,238	40,315	+ 13,923
Other					2,520	2,264	+ 256
Total					279,368	214,359	+ 65,009
Parcels post							
Japan proper ...					2,818,176	2,113,438	+ 704,738
China					815,586	160,260	+ 655,326
Other					63,693	35,086	+ 28,607
Total					3,697,455	2,308,784	+ 1,388,671

1. *Wheat flour.*— In 1911, the import of this article amounted to 12,343,077 catties valued at Yen 654,273, showing an increase of 6,349,824 catties (1.6 times) to the value of Yen 321,804 over the previous year. The growth was due (1) to the extended demand among Koreans for confectionery made of the material, (2) to the greater consumption of flour by the poor class of people substituting it for rice on account of the high price of the latter, (3) to the large importation of flour during the first half of the year as there was anticipated probable appreciation in the price in connection with the high price of wheat ruling in America. The brands bearing the trade marks of Togo, Hinode (Rising Sun) and Flag were most favourably sold. The

following table shows for reference the market price per bag of the "Hinode" brand at principal ports of import : –

Month	Chemulpo	Fusan	Seoul
	Yen	Yen	Yen
January	2.34	2.29	2.35
February	2.33	2.28	2.32
March	2.32	2.27	2.32
April	2.34	2.29	2.35
May	2.31	2.32	.....
June	2.36	2.31	.....
July	2.36	2.30	.....
August	2.37	2.36	2.38
September...	2.42	2.48	2.43
October	2.57	2.48	2.53
November...	2.55	2.41	2.50
December...	2.52	2.35	2.43
Average	2.40	2.35	2.38
Do. in 1910	2.40	.....	2.40

2. *Salt.*—The import of this item amounted to 1,421,051 piculs valued at Yen 581,432, showing an increase of 489,220 piculs (53%) to the value of Yen 186,916 (47 %) as compared with the previous year. The expansion was chiefly due to a large import of Chinese salt to meet an enlarged demand for crude salt as a result of the prosperity enjoyed by refining mills in Chosen, as well as to an increased importation of Japanese salt for use for salting fish in consequence of the prosperity of fishing in Chosen besides a marked decline in the amount of native produce owing to the frequency of rain experienced together with the difficulty of carrying on the business of manufacturing it in Chosen of late as a result of high price of fuel. Almost all the Chinese salt imported has hitherto been of Shantung produce, but in 1911 the amount of production of the article there seemed to have been

less than that obtained in a normal year on account of the rainy weather which prevailed, and in consequence its importation to Chosen declined for some time. Under the circumstances, the salt refiners in this peninsula felt a shortness in the supply of crude salt. This was taken advantage of by the Dai Nippon Salt Manufacturing Company to find in Chosen a market for Kwantung salt and the company imported a large quantity of the salt for refining purpose. Salt imported from Japan proper was mostly of the 5th class quality manufactured by the Government. Formosan salt remarkably decreased in import having been supplanted by Chinese salt.

3. *Sugar, brown and refined.*—The import of sugar amounted to 160,632 piculs valued at Yen 1,207,903, showing an increase of 47,000 piculs (41 %) to the value of Yen 345,675 (40 %) as compared with the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to an expanded demand for it among Koreans, whose purchasing power grew on account of rich agricultural crops obtained during the preceding year in addition to Imperial grants given and exemption from some taxes in connection with the annexation, and to an increase of Japanese settlers in the peninsula. Moreover, since Spring a gradual appreciation in price took place in Japan proper for Japanese refined sugar and Formosan sugar as a result of high quotations for foreign sugar in general which were brought about on account of damage by drought done to Hawaiian sugar as well as of damage by noxious insects to sugar-beets in European countries. Besides this, the revision of the Customs Tariff of Japan proper tempted traders in Chosen to make speculative importation to a large amount. Further, in order to dispose of some overproduction of sugar in Formosa, an extended market for it was actively sought for in Chosen. All these causes contributed to the prosperous importation of sugar during the year under review.

4. *Sake.*—The import of this article amounted to 29,871 *koku* to the value of Yen 797,954, showing an increase of 1,878 *koku* (7 %) valued at Yen 62,347 (8 %) over the returns for the previous year. This was chiefly due to the increase of Japanese settlers and to the steady growth of the demand for

Sake among Koreans. As a matter of fact, however, the importation of the beverage has not been keeping pace for the past few years with the great increase of demand for it, as great development has been attained by *Sake* breweries in Chosen impeding the importation of Japanese *Sake* of inferior quality. This tendency was heightened on account of the high price of rice ruling during the year, resulting in a higher quotation for *sake* than that of preceding years.

5. *Beer, porter and stout.*—The import of this item amounted to 1,492,174 litres valued at Yen 323,105, showing an increase of 142,876 litres (11 %) to the value of Yen 35,470 (12 %) as compared with the preceding year. The expansion was due to the great efforts put forth by beer brewing companies in Japan proper to expand the market in Chosen, and the increase of Japanese settlers, which brought about an extended sale of about 10 per cent. as over that for last year. The importation of beer from Germany and other foreign countries is to meet chiefly the demand by foreigners and in consequence the amount imported is small.

6. *Kerosene oil.*—The import of this article amounted to 7,916,649 gallons valued at Yen 1,436,153, showing an increase of 720,361 gallons (10 %) to the value of Yen 174,893 (14. %) as compared with the previous year. This was mainly due to the extension of the demand among Koreans as well as to a large increase of the demand for the purpose of generating power on account of the development of business of rice-mills, iron works, printing and other industrial houses as well as of fishing and coasting navigation. Besides these the fact that in 1911 the import was inactive as there was some surplus stock brought forward from the preceding year contributed to the growth of the import of this article.

American oil directly imported from that country ranked first in amount as before and was consumed for lighting purposes throughout the peninsula. Above all the "Atlantic" brand was most favoured. Oil imported from Dutch Indies through Japan proper came next, though the amount imported was by far less than that of American oil. The demand for

this, however, has been markedly increasing year after year for use in generating power. The following table shows the monthly quotations per box : —

Month	"Atlantic"			"Flag"		
	Chemulpo	Fusan	Chinnampo	Chemulpo	Fusan	Chinnampo
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
January	2.99	3.02	3.20	2.63	2.58	2.60
February ...	3.06	3.02	3.20	2.67	2.58	2.60
March	3.08	3.02	3.20	2.65	2.68	2.60
April	3.12	3.03	3.20	.....	2.68	2.60
May...	3.12	3.03	3.20	2.59	2.68	2.65
June	3.12	3.03	3.20	2.58	2.68	2.65
July...	3.12	3.03	3.25	.....	2.68	2.65
August	3.12	3.03	3.25	.....	2.68	2.65
September ...	3.12	3.03	3.25	2.65	2.73	2.70
October	3.12	3.03	3.30	2.65	2.73	2.75
November ...	3.22	3.13	3.40	.....	2.83	2.75
December ...	3.25	3.13	3.33	.....	2.83	2.80
Average	3.12	3.04	3.25	2.63	2.70	2.67
Do. 1910... ...	2.99	.....	3.35	2.61	.....	2.73

7. *Candles.*—The import of this item amounted to 633,531 catties valued at Yen 134,460, showing a decrease of 109,451 catties (15 %) to the value of Yen 44,722 (25 %) as compared with the previous year. The fact was responsible for the decline that the Korean demand for the article has not only been declining in favour of kerosene oil year after year, but the manufacture of candles has been started in Chosen. Moreover, owing to the abundant stock in hand of the article intended for use in mines, which was brought forward from the preceding year, there was almost no importation of the article for mining purposes this year. A greater decline in the value than that in the quantity was due to the decreased import of high priced candles for use in mines as above mentioned.

8. *Aniline and alizarine dyes.*—The import of these dyes amounted to 621,715 catties valued at Yen 271,650, showing an advance of 200,536 catties (47 %) to the value of Yen 82,968 (44 %) as compared with the previous year. The increased trade was owing to the fact that along with the growing adoption of coloured cloths by Koreans, the import of the dyes has been increasing year after year resulting from the high quotation for rice and Imperial monetary grants given many Koreans in connection with the annexation particularly assisted the growth of this tendency. In addition, the inauguration of dyeing work in Chosen stimulated importation of the stuff.

9. *Cotton yarns.*—The import of this article amounted to 5,919,686 catties valued at Yen 2,123,827, showing an extension of 895,603 catties (18 %) valued at Yen 322,435 (18 %) as compared with the previous year. The increase was mainly caused by the growth of the purchasing power of Koreans on account of rich agricultural crops they obtained, high quotations for rice, and wide distribution of wages for labour in relation to railway work, besides a remarkable increase in the demand for yarns for making fishing nets as a result of the development of the fishing industry. It may be noted that yarns are demanded by Koreans as material for domestic weaving. Along with the increase of the importation of shirtings and T.-cloths there has rather been a tendency towards decline in the import trade of this article for the past few years. In spite of this, there was a great increase in the import of this article during the year as already stated. This is considered to have resulted from general high quotations ruling for cotton tissue.

The import from Japan proper consisted mostly of yarns of single twist not exceeding No. 20, the import of those exceeding No. 20 being so small as to be negligible.

10. *Shirtings and sheeting, grey.*—The import of these articles amounted to 48,497,176 square yards valued at Yen 5,737,318, showing an increase of 10,785,937 s. yards (29 %) to the value of Yen 1,251,029 (28 %) as compared with the preceding year. Separating the imported articles into two groups—Japanese and foreign, the import of the former increased by

11,464,496 s. yards valued at Yen 1,338,472, while the latter showed a decline of 678,559 s. yards to the value of Yen 87,443. The remarkable growth in the import of the Japanese articles was without doubt due to the increase of the purchasing power of Koreans and at the same time (1) to higher prices ruling for foreign shirtings in general during the year, (2) to the durability and comparative cheapness of the Japanese articles which induced Korean buyers to favour them in place of foreign articles, and (3) to the difficulty of importation of British articles on account of the Chinese disturbance. As to British articles, as there was anticipated in England at the end of the previous year an appreciation of prices many contracts were made so that their importation showed some increase during the first half of the year. But there was a great falling off in the trade during the latter half year which brought about a net decline in the total amount imported as above mentioned, the decline being chiefly due to the causes stated in regard to the Japanese sheetings. Moreover, the Chinese disturbance caused a panic in the Shanghai market, the principal port of transmission of the goods, bringing about the practical suspension of transaction. It also enhanced quotation for silver, and unfavourably influenced the import trade. The result of all these was that the amount of the stock in Chosen dwindled followed by a corresponding advance in price.

The following table shows monthly quotations per piece for the goods : —

Month	3 A (Japanese)			BX (Foreign)	
	Chemulpo	Fusan	Seoul	Chemulpo	Fusan
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
January	7.10	7.10	7.10	6.85	6.63
February	7.10	7.10	7.10	6.80	6.50
March...	7.00	6.90	6.90	6.55	6.50
April	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.60	6.35
May	6.90	6.90	6.90	.....	6.30
June	6.90	6.90	6.90	.....	6.35

Month	3 A (Japanese)			BX (Foreign)	
	Chemulpo	Fusan	Seoul	Chemulpo	Fusan
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
July	6.90	6.90	6.90	.....	6.55
August	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.33	6.38
September	6.95	7.00	6.90	6.38	6.38
October	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.20	6.38
November	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.40	6.25
December	6.93	7.00	6.85	6.35	6.20
Average	6.96	6.97	6.95	6.48	6.37
Dec. 1910	6.74	.....	7.00	6.50	.....

11. *Shirtings and sheetings, white.*—The import of these articles amounted to 14,291,429 square yards valued at Yen 1,816,984, showing an increase of 1,144,696 s.yards (9 %) to the value of Yen 140,886 (8 %) as compared with the previous year. The advance in the trade was due to the growing favour shown towards the goods by Koreans residing in cities on account of their being fine in appearance despite their comparative weakness. Even among country people the demand for the goods has been increasing along with the advancement of their standard of living. Moreover, thanks to the brisk and plentiful circulation of money among Koreans and active work for extension of the market in Chosen by the manufacturing companies concerned in Japan proper increase in import took place by 68 % in quantity and 72 % in value as compared with the preceding year. As to the small increase in the import of British goods against the remarkable advanc of that of Japanese goods, it is accounted for by the Chinese revolution as mentioned in the preceding paragraph. This is proved by the fact that the amount of the goods imported between January and the end of October showed an increase of over Yen 210,000 over the returns for the corresponding period of the previous year. After November the import suddenly declined and in consequence only a small increase was witnessed in the trade as the forgoing table shows.

12. *T.-cloth.*—The import of this item amounted to 4,251,647 square yards valued at Yen 527,090, showing a remarkable increase of 1,818,709 s. yards (75%) to the value of Yen 219,813 (72 %) as compared with the previous year. The marked expansion of the import trade in this article was chiefly due to the growth of the purchasing power of Koreans in North Chosen as the result of the rich agricultural crops they obtained and an active export of livestock from that part of the peninsula where this article is usually most in demand. It was also due to a certain extent to the enlarged amount to gold produced in the North western and Southern parts of Chosen where the demand for the article is largest next to North Chosen. Besides, the short supply of white cotton tissues of narrow width experienced during the year and the increasing tendency among Koreans towards favouring cotton cloth of wider breadth at the expense of the narrow width also helped to the growth of the import of this article.

13. *Cotton satin and Italian cloth.* The import of these articles amounted to 3,240,758 square yards valued at Yen 687,489, showing an increase of 560,239 s. yards (21 %) to the value of Yen 109,150 (19 %) as compared with the preceding year. This was due to an expanded demand for the articles among Koreans who are their chief consumers. After the annexation they began to favour colored stuff as material for their clothing and hence their demand for these articles has increased. Moreover, the increase of Japanese settlers in Chosen also helped to increase the demand for them.

14. *White cotton tissues.*—The import of this stuff amounted to 2,663,196 pieces valued at Yen 1,435,153, showing a remarkable advance of 542,992 pieces (26 %) to the value of Yen 366,180 (34 %) as compared with the previous year. As mentioned before there has been a tendency for the article to be steadily outsted from the market by sheetings and T.-cloth. Not only that but during the year under review the supply of this stuff was very limited on account of a shortage of production. In spite of these unfavourable circumstances, an increase of the import of the article was

experienced. This was chiefly due to a considerable amount of stock brought over from the preceding year as a result of the depression in that year, and to the growth of the purchasing power of Koreans as well as to the high prices ruling for shirting in general. North Chosen is the chief place of consumption of this stuff, the amount of the import through Wonsan ranking first with 42 % of the total amount. Fusan and Pyengyang came next in order with 27 % and 12 % respectively.

15. *Other Japanese cotton tissues.*—The import of the item amounted to 788,071 pieces to the value of Yen 661,298, showing an increase of 57,246 pieces (8 %) valued at Yen 33,894 as compared with the previous year. This expansion was but a natural result of the increase of Japanese settlers in Chosen. But the tendency among the Japanese toward favouring cotton tissues instead of silk must also be taken into account. It may be added that beside the amount above mentioned, there was a considerable amount imported by means of parcel post.

16. *China grass cloth.*—The import of this article amounted to 6,341,368 square yards valued at Yen 1,301,071, showing a growth of 2,107,490 s. yards (50 %) to the value of Yen 415,645 (47 %) as compared with the previous year. Koreans demand this for their summer clothing. The marked increase of the import was due to the growth of their purchasing power and to a favourable condition prevailing for importation in relation to quotations of silver. Besides these causes, another must be taken into consideration that in 1910 there was a considerable stock in hand brought over from the previous year when an overimport was carried out. Consequently in 1910 a much smaller amount of the article was imported causing much difference in the amount of import for the years 1910 and 1911 respectively.

17. *Cloth and serges.*—The import of these articles amounted to 372,736 square yards valued at Yen 257,093, showing an increase of 125,581 s. yards (51 %) to the value of Yen 67,667 (36 %) as compared with the previous year. This extension was chiefly due to the increase of

Japanese settlers in Chosen and to a large demand for these articles as material for official uniforms. Among Koreans the demand has also gradually extended on account of the growth of their purchasing power resulting in a good sale of the articles among them.

18. *Foreign paper.*—The import of the article amounted to 4,230,236 catties valued at Yen 393,865 representing an increase of 1,345,396 catties (47 %) to the value of Yen 113,048 (40 %) as compared with the previous year. This expansion is accounted for by a large demand for paper for use as wall-paper in Korean houses, by the growth of the printing business along with the progress of Chosen and especially by the revision of text-books carried out during the year.

19. *Wrought iron.*—The import of the article amounted to 14,779,780 catties valued at Yen 916,591 representing a great increase of 6,613,803 catties (81 %) to the value of Yen 384,856 (72 %) as compared with the preceding year. This marked expansion was owing to an increased demand for the metal as a result of the development of iron works in Chosen as well as to a great demand caused by the commencement of harbour construction work and general building work. The following table shows amounts and description of this article imported during 1910 and 1912 by way of comparison:—

Description	Quantity (Catty)			Value (Yen)		
	1911	1910	Increase	1911	1910	Increase
Pigs, ingots, slabs and blooms...	2,582,076	801,640	1,780,436	69,382	20,899	48,483
Bars and rods...	4,969,717	3,182,882	1,786,835	236,114	154,039	82,075
Plates and sheets	1,992,512	1,233,748	758,764	101,504	63,907	37,597
Galvernized sheets ...	5,235,481	2,947,707	2,287,774	509,591	292,890	216,701

20. *Rails and accessories.*—The import of these articles amounted to 17,045,246 catties valued at Yen 668,264, showing a great increase of 14,339,286 catties (530 %) to the value of Yen 559,394 (514 %) as compared with the previous year. This great increase of import was owing to the

construction of the Seoul-Wonsan and Ho-nam railways undertaken and the repairing of existing lines as well as to the extensive inauguration of civil engineering work in general, all of which caused a great demand for the articles.

21. *Locomotives, passenger cars, freight wagons and parts thereof.*—The import of these amounted to Yen 521,879 in value, showing a remarkable increase of Yen 460,642 (750 %) as compared with the preceding year. This great extension was brought about by the construction of two railway lines mentioned in the forgoing paragraph and by the development attained in railway traffic business in general.

22. *Instruments and machinery.*—The import of these articles amounted to Yen 1,245,833 in value representing an increase of Yen 260,973 as compared with the previous year. The following table gives a detailed comparison of these articles imported during the years 1910 and 1911:—

Description	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.		Percentage
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Telegraph, telephone machinery & parts thereof	90,197	64,475	+	25,722	40
Electric light apparatus or instruments & parts thereof...	61,542	180,896	—	119,354	66
Fire-engines & parts thereof...	31,591	23,752	+	7,839	33
Sewing-machines & parts thereof	45,445	15,323	+	30,122	197
Rice-mill machines & parts thereof	16,361	12,904	+	3,457	27
Other machinery & parts thereof	1,000,697	687,510	+	313,187	46

The increased import of telegraphic and telephonic machinery was due to the extension of telegraph lines and telephone services while the advancement in the import of sewing machines was brought about by an enlarged demand among Koreans and the increase of imports of other instruments and machinery owing to the progress of gas enterprises in several districts, erection of aids to navigation and the growth of mining industries. A great decline in the import of electric light apparatus was due to the fact that in 1910 there was a large import of it to meet great demand in Seoul and

Chemulpo. In 1911, however, the import decreased to a great extent as compared with the previous year despite the establishment of new electric light companies at Chinnampo and Pyengyang.

23. *Leaf tobacco.*—The import of this article was 1,562,568 catties in quantity valued at Yen 205,728, showing large increase of 652,400 catties (72 %) to the value of Yen 49,530 as compared with the previous year. This expansion was due to an enlarged demand for the manufacture of cigarettes at many places in Chosen and especially by the Oriental Tobacco Company in Seoul where a considerable amount of it was needed. Notwithstanding, however, the remarkable increase of the import from Japan proper, the increase in the trade value was comparatively small. This was due to a large import of the article of inferior quality.

24. *Cigarettes.*—The import of this item amounted to 505,663 thousand pieces valued at Yen 606,303, showing a decline of 9,277 thousand pieces (2 %) to the value of Yen 30,112 (5 %) as compared with the previous year. The following table shows either increase or decrease in the amount imported according to places of production :—

Country	Increase or Decrease	
	Quantity (Mille)	Value (Yen)
Chinese	+ 34,050 (11%)	+ 47,365 (17%)
British	+ 15,221 (85%)	+ 15,253 (54%)
United States	+ 10,029 (114%)	+ 4,186 (34%)
Japan proper	— 72,344 (40%)	— 92,980 (34%)
Turkish	— 1,236 (16%)	— 10,911 (27%)

The growth in the import from China, Great Britain and America was due to an increased demand for cigarettes manufactured in these countries and the marked decline of the import from Japan proper to the fact that the Oriental Tobacco Company in Seoul commenced the manufacture and supply of a great amount of Yamato, Asahi, Usagi and Wealth brands and only other brands were imported from home. The decrease in the import of Turkish

cigarettes was the result of general tendency in resent years to discard such expensive ones as these and was also due to a more strict limitation placed since September of the year on the quantity of tobacco allowed to travellers going from Chosen to Japan proper for personal consumption.

25. *Coal.* The import of this item amounted to 235,411 tons valued at Yen 1,334,930, showing an increase of 105,044 tons (81%) to the value of Yen 539,993 (68%) as compared with the previous year. The great expansion of the import trade in this article was mainly due to the development made in gas and electric enterprises, salt refining industry, mining, rice cleaning and other industrial work as well as in coast navigation; especially to the extension of railway lines and increase of railway traffic. The decline in the import of Chinese coal was brought about by the decreased import of Fushun coal on account of the prevalence of pest in North Manchuria. In consequence an increase was caused in the import of Japanese coal for railway use.

26. *Earthenware and porcelain.*—The value of these articles imported was Yen 483,578, showing an increase of Yen 145,079(43%) over that of the previous year. The increase of the import was owing to the steady expansion in the demand for these articles by Koreans who in the course of the past few years have been favouring more and more earthernware rather than metal utensils for table use. It was also due to the growth of their purchasing power as well as to the increase of Japanese settlers in Chosen.

27. *Timber and planks.*—Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of Yen 267,810 (16%) during 1911 when the import of these articles amounted to Yen 1,948,846 in value. The following table shows the classification of the articles imported :—

Description	Quantity (Pieces)			Value (Yen)		
	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
Railway sleepers	674,193	700,975	– 26,782	601,875	615,825	– 13,950
Timber, lumber, boards, and planks	.....	.....	.....	1,346,971	1,065,211	+ 281,760

As to railway sleepers, there was little difference to be noticed in the amount imported during 1910 and 1911, but the import of timber and planks showed an increase of Yen 281,760 in value. This was due to the work on the Seoul-Wonsan and Ho-Nam railways and to the activity of building work as a result of the increase of Japanese settlers and particularly to the laying out of a new town at Hyong-tong (縣洞) and the building of official residences there.

28. *Straw bags, rope and mattings.*—The import of these articles amounted to Yen 716,966 in value showing a decline of Yen 219,430 as compared with the previous year. The decrease was due (1) to the sluggish export of grain for packing which these articles are mostly used, (2) to the large amount of these having been made in Chosen, (3) to the adoption of hemp bags for packing rice exported to Vladivostock, and (4) the great amount of stock imported in and brought over from the previous year. The following table gives classified values of the articles imported :—

Description	Quantity (Pieces)			Value (Yen)		
	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
Straw bags	4,713,975	6,367,088	— 1,653,113	520,610	707,949	— 187,339
Rope and matting of Straw	6,525,618	7,411,466	— 885,848	196,356	228,447	— 32,091

29. *Cement.*—The import of the item amounted to 36,186,979 catties valued at Yen 541,881, showing an increase of 10,409,340 catties (40%) to the value of Yen 160,497(42%) as compared with the preceding year. The increase was accounted for by a remarkale expansion in the demand for it as a result of the work on the two railways above mentioned and the activity in building work.

30. *Matches.*—The import of this article amounted to 1,751,855 gross valued at Yen 446,975 representing as advance of 168,008 gross (11%) valued at Yen 47,845(12%) over that for 1910. The growth was chiefly due to the improved demand by Koreans and to the speculative importation to

some extent taking advantage of the depreciation of market prices as a result of the Revolution in Central China.

31. *Umbrellas and parasols.*—The import of these articles amounted to 399,171 pieces valued at Yen 265,423, showing an increase of 205,601 pieces (106%) to the value of Yen 133,087 (101%) as compared with the previous year. The expansion was due to a gradual increase in demand among Koreans who favour them not only for practical use but for appearance sake and to the improvement of their purchasing power on account of rich agricultural products obtained as well as of high prices of rice quoted in the year.

32. *Explosives.*—The import of this item was Yen 279,368 in value showing an expansion of Yen 65,009 (30%) as compared with the preceding year. This advance was due to an enlarged demand for the article as a result of the development of mining industry and the construction of new railways and highways. The import from Japan proper, however, decreased on account of the enforcement of the Game Law which caused a decrease in the number of sportsmen and correspongingly a decrease in the demand for gunpowder. The classified amount of the import is as follows :—

Description	Quantity (Catty)			Value (Yen)		
	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.	1911	1910	Inc. or Dec.
Dynamite...	325,534	262,971	+ 62,563	148,978	119,142	+ 29,836
Other	.....	.....	.....	130,390	95,217	+ 35,173

33. *Parcel post imported.*—The imports by parcels post amounted to Yen 3,697,455 in value, showing a marked expansion of Yen 1,388,671 as compared with the previous year. The growth was due to (1) an increase of Japanese settlers, (2) the development of mail order business on the part of large stores in Japan proper, and (3) an increase in the imports of small sized articles by traders in Chosen in order to avail themselves of quick transportation of silk tissues and similar articles.

The expansion in the imports by parcels post from China was due to the fact that Chinese traders residing in Chosen resorted to this means for importing silk and other small articles in order to supply their custmers as usual despite the interruption of communications by sea between China and this peninsula on account of the prevalence of pest in their home land and the revolution in Central China which caused a depression in the trade between the two countries. It may be noted that the goods imported by parcels post chiefly consisted of silk and cotton cloth, drugs, clothing and accessories, clocks, watches, horse hair etc.

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